- Sweet is the evening, when from the bedget.
  The shadows lengthen across the grass,
  And through the trees on the river edge.
  The light and times of the water gast.
  When, pale with their love, light counts lean of
  The wate, white face of the rising mount.
  And full of the second of the new mount of June
  Are the hawthern latter in the mounts of June weet to the evening; for thou, O dearest,
- Who are the awcolures of every awes.

  Has lent if y toose to the to mee that are clearest.

  And the inestlows are bright with the trace of tree.

  O the light of the presence that howers round me.

  O the log of my life that at length has found me.

  O the log of my life that at length has found me.

  O the has thorn lapse in the mentic of Jone.

## A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

It was in the latter part of November, in the year 1874, that I found myself at sunset, on one of the dreariest days I ever saw, waiting my chances at a little Arkansas station for a seat in a coach which the telegraph op rator a sured me would start in a couple of he ars for the town of C---, my next destination. I sat in the operator's little cage, beating a tattoo with my feet, and for the first time in a week feeling utterly

jaded and worn out.

The door, facing the dense and gloomy forest outside, looked like some yawn ing sperture to a cavern, the oil lamp inside seeming naturally to intensify the inky blackness outside.

The operator, a weary, pale-faced man, seemed glad of my company, as be no doubt was, poor old chap, and delayed me with questions about the busy world to which be was attached only through his instrument and an ccasional newspaper.

I ascertained that the coach generally

de its trip in an hour and a half or

two hours.

I suggested the probability that, as the night promised so bad, perhaps the coach would lay over; in fact, I rather hoped that this in fact, I rather hoped that this might be the case, as I began to hate the idea of being whirled through that dark woods with a fierce wind twisting the branches together overhead, and smashing the dry limbs and twigs with great noise. The operator declared that, as it was the mail coach to C——, it would undoubtedly go, whatever the prospect; as to company, though, he fancied I would have it pretty much my own way, as there did not seem to be any passengers beside myself.

He walked down the platform to the station room, and came back with the

Just at that moment a man pushed the door open and looked in; the glimpse I had of him was not enlivening. He was heavily wrapped, and his face very nearly covered by a thick, black beard.

The operator, busy at his table, had not observed the integral and I. ntelligence that it was empty.

not observed the intruder, and I made no comment except a yawn of general "There's a house down the road quarter of a mile where you might stay all night," ventured the operator, list-lessly turning the pages of the last year's almanae, not raising his eyes at

Mine was not a suspicious nature, ion, and began to think all manner of things about the man with the almanic A house down the road!

went to the door and looked out. The man who had looked in on us had been sitting on the step formed by the threshold. I was sure it was the

He got up hastily and walked down the platform; not glancing back. I observed then that he wore a heavy capote

was not a star visible; as to road I could see none, nor in fact anything, but about twelve inches of the frosty

I closed the door suddenly as if I ad retired within. I cannot say that it was n y purpose to watch the man in the cloak, but I closed the door. It was very dark on the platform, ex

cept und r the grimy window.

The man came back softly, and I scraped a wax taper to light a cigar.

The black beard and a pair of glittering eyes were within two feet of me. Was he disconcerted?

The rain began to fall in big splashing drops, chilling me thoroughly in ten minutes. I went back into the opera-tor's room; he still idled over the alma-

baddish twist; that's all. Come, look alive there!" I buttoned up my coat, felt that my pistol was all right; I had taken it from the black bag just before the arrival of the coach. I clambered in, took a forward seat, and as somebody swung a lantern backward and forward, discerned that save a very old gentleman, who seemed to be dozing in the back, that I was the only passen-

The driver cracked his whip and with a terrific jolting we started at a furious rate of speed. We had, perhaps, accomplished five or six miles in this way, when the tickety old affair gave a sudden lurch before coming to a full stop; and the driver appeared at the window dripping with view.

bripping with rain.
"We'll have to tumble here for the

As the driver had already began to the h, there was nothing to do but as a spitality of Mrs. Silvers, and the maked with meal, is excellent for work animals, have twenty per cent. on the beg spitality of Mrs. Silvers, and the grain, and is healthy. There are always out, the former growling savagely when he found the read ankle-deep in a sticky mire, and the rain pouring in torrents.

"I should like to throttle that villar."

torrents.
"I should like to throttle that villain. and shoot that cursed leader on the spot," said the old gentleman, making off toward the miserable shanty, to the off toward the miserable shanty, to the right some thirty yards. After a supper of frizzled bacon, fried eggs and excellent coffee, which was not so bad a supper, eaten before a spanking fire of birch logs, the host, a tall, grim old man, with the face of one of Napoleon I's soldiers, albeit with a certain look of simplicits invessible to a coldinary. simplicity impossible to a soldier, con-ducted me up a rude pair of stairs to a sleeping apartment. The room slored low in the ceiling on two sides, being just under the roof, and was formished with two narrow beds and two chairs.

I took off my coat and waistcoat, and flung myseif into bed, putting my pistol nd watch under my head.

The grim old man excused his poverty

and took away the candle, his cowhide shoes creaking on the stairs as he deshoes creaking on the stairs as he de-scended. On second thought I took my watch from under the pillow and placed it between the mattresses on the further side of the bed, rext the wall, and soon fell asleep, luited by the droning voices underneath, and the rain that fell on the shingled roof, a sound I use to love in my boyhood. I was awakened by the of the board floor under a steeringed foot.

The room undoubtedly owned another occupant than myself whether legiticupant than myself whether legiti-ately so remained to be discovered.

What money I had with me I carried 25 per cent in acreage. Michigan and what money I had with me I carried in the right pecket of my trousers, the safest place by all means. I also carried a large and clumsy jack-knife, such as sailors cut tobacco with. I don't know why I should have remembered know why I should have remembered that many of the unfavorable reports indicate a lateness of the crop rather indicate a lateness of the crop rather than the condition otherwise. Bearing ceased, but I fancied I heard a stifled breathing in the room; this might have been only fancy. However, I gently drew myself to the side next the wall, between which and the bed there was just room enough for a human body, e.op.

and slipped to the floor. I think I smiled at this impu'se, but at that mo-ment the creaking recommenced, fol-lowed by a smothered oath, and I knew that some one was softly approaching the bed. I had ceased to smile. I did not admire the idea of a struggle in the dark, and unfortunately my tapers were in my waistcoat, which I had thrown on a chair when retiring. Nevertheless, I had no notion of being a quiescent party to a murder, and I began to work my way to the foot of the bed, which I had succeeded in doing very quietly.

I thought of the knife again, and opening it, stuck it in my waistband, a thing I would not do : gain under the same circum tances. If I had only

removed the pistol. As the novelist would say, all this control in much less time than it takes to write it, or to read it either, and only a very few moments had and only a very few moments had el ped since my first waking.

My next move was rather singular. I had noticed a light print spread on the bed, a gandy piece of calico like our

attic window cartains at home. I snatched this from the bed and sprang to the side whence the noise preceded.

A man leaved over the bed; he turned with a growl of rage, but being lithe as a cat, I enveloped his head with the calico, my hands at his throat in an instant. Then began a dreadful struggle, is we rolled on the floor together, My assailant dragged me nearer the bed, and it flashed upon me

in an instant that the recovery of the knife was in his mind.

1 felt now with my left hand for mine; it was gone. It had slipped out during the scuille, and I was thankful that I had not been thrown on its sharp

The burly ruffish had tern the muffler from his head, and was altogether fixing me in short order. The dominent idea by the bed. My chance was not worth the flip of a penny, yet if anything would be calculated to lend a man supernatural strength, it was conditions like there, and I astonished myself. With a superhuman effort, I got on top, and planting my right knee on his breast, and again seizing his throat with desperation, soon had the satisfaction of feeling his clutch relax, until he was

powerless as a child.

My own strength began to fail now, and a cold, sickly sweat broke out of n y body at every pore.

My would-be murderer lay very still,

scarcely a tremor betraying that there was life in him. There was a hurried tramping of feet below, and a pale light glimmered on the ceiling as the grim old man and two or three others ascended the stairs, bringng candles.

We had aroused the household, al though neither of us had cried out.

As I am not a fighting character, and
my courage nothing to boast of, I think
I may safely acknowledge that I showed the white feather when it was all over, and dropped over from exhaustion and

My man with the black beard, who My man with the black heard, who had followed me three days with an intent to take my life, believing me to be another person (this I afterward learned), was held in charge until daylight by the coach-driver and Job Silvers, and at last astoni-hed these worthies very much by knocking them both down and making good his escape.

I have this knife yet; a keen Italian stiletto, a perfect beauty in temper and carving, and keen as a rezor.

There are many pleasing adventures in the life of a commercial traveler, or

the life of a commercial traveler, or drummer, as they are called, but there are also drawbacks,

Oats, Peas and Cotton, in Rotation. For the several years that I have now been planting oats (the red rust-proof) on an extensive scale, I have found that it is a well paying crop; and from the experience and observation which I have made, I find the following a good

rotation:
First, cotton; second, oats; third, oats, and fourth, oats, to be followed by cotton again. I have a four-field rotation, because my lands lie naturally in four divisions: also, the longer the e directored?

He walked on to the other side of the period before the main crop (cottor) returns to the same field the better; returns to the same field the better; arable land in cotton as sufficient, a

drops, chilling me thoroughly in ten minutes. I went back into the operator's room; he still idled over the almanse, scarcely looking up as I entered. Soon after there was the distant rumbling of wheels, the trample of horses and a few bugle tones came down mournfully in the wind.

"There's the coach," said the operator, "and Bill Woodford's horn. There must be something wrong; this is not his run."

Lights gleamed at the outer end of the platform. The plants of the platform the proventive of an oversupply.

The cotton is manured with all the manners which is made by the strck on the farm. I compost this with the cotton seed, adding as much acid phosphoric acid. The cotton is manured to the platform the farm. I compost this with the cotton seed, adding as much acid phosphoric acid. The cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton seed, adding as much acid phosphoric acid. The cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton seed, adding as much acid phosphoric acid. The cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton seed, adding as much acid phosphoric acid. The cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton seed, adding as much acid phosphoric acid. The cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton seed, adding as much acid phosphoric acid. The cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton is manured to the farm. I compost this with the cotton is Lights gleamed at the outer end of the platform. The clumsy old cosch rumbled up, the driver, in a gray overcoat and woolly cap, helped to get the mail-bag in the boot, shouting out, "This way if you please, gentlemen, and not an inch o' time to 'said a deep "What's nr. Woodford," said a deep bass voice, "and where is Sam to night?"

He's done gone and gave his ankle a baddish twist; that's all Come look. cess, land which will make ten bushels of corn, with fifteen bushels cotton seed, will make twenty-five bushels cats, with the same outlay of magure, but much less labor. The fodder of the corn

don't pay much above cost of pulling the same.

The cost of planting an acre of oats in this manner, including seed for peas, phosphate, seed for oats, etc., in fact, phosphate, seed for oats, etc., in fact, everything coming to its account until the oats lay clean in the granary, and the straw in the barn, or proper stacks, paying cradlers one dollar per day, I found was \$7.50 (seven and one half dollars) per acre. Twenty five bushels of oats produce about one thousand poinds straw, which should be worth fifty cents per hundred pounds, but counting it only at thirty five cents, amounts to three dollars and fifty cents; deduct this from seven dollars and fifty cents, leaves four dollars, as cost of the "We'll have to tumble here for the night, I reckon, gents; for the storm last night has blown a tree right square in the road, and the leader has got a rock in his foot and can't go on any way."

Pleasant prospect truly: "There's old Joh Siiver's c-bin yonder; we can put up with him, I guess, until morain."

As the driver had already began to the country clean cats is always worth forage is desired, different from that of the cat straw, oat chaff, mixed with meal, is excellent for work animals, saves twenty per cent, on the

Northwestern Crops.

The Western Rural has collected a large smount of information about the crops in the northwest, and the followcceps in the northwest, and the following is a summary: The wheat reports clearly indicate that the acreage of wheat this year in the western states it less than last year. Thus in Illinois but three reports indicate increased acreage, while twice as many show but one-half as much or even less. In Wisconsin no reports show an increase, and consin no reports show an increase, and but two an equal acreage, while seven show not more than one half. In Iowa the same condition is shown. In Michigan the acreage was not materially reduced. In some of the newer states,

increased acreage is reported.

As to the condition, the reports are not unfavorable, the majority of all in-dicating at least an average condition. Michigan makes a poor showing. Illi-nois stands well. Wisconsin and Iowa complain very largely, but the general average is not bad. Undoubtedly the acreage of corn

planted in the west was larger than any former year. In Illinois no report shows less acreage than last year, with rejorts of an increase of 20 or 25 per cent. In Iowa the same is true, with several reports of an increase of 50 per

than bad condition otherwise. Bearing in mind the comparative quantities grown in the different states, our reports show a prospect at the middle of June of about four-fifths of an average copp.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

A SOLUTION of borax kills both animal and vegetable protoplasm, and preserves meat from putrefaction. It arrests ro-tation in vegetable cells, and soon kills rotiflers, entomostraca, and infusoria, It

also prevents fermentation. A SUBSTITUTE for ink has been de A SUBSTITUTE for link has been de-vised by Dr. Jacobsen, of Berlin, which consists of points, like the leads of or-dinary pencils, that can be fitted into holders. The writing at first very much holders. The writing at first very much resembles leadpened marks, but when mistered immediately assumes a violet moistened immediately assumes a voice tint, and then adheres to the paper like ink. As many as six good copies can be taken from it by means of an ordinary copying press.

of ammonia, and allowing them to dry in the air. If the articles are to be pre-served for months or years, they are packed in casks or cans filled with a solution of the salt. The boiling, roast-

effect of the sulphate of lime.

Fire Fanged Manure.—Mr. Bryan

Tyson, Washington, D. C., sends the World the following upon the above subject: "This is stable or barn-yard manure that has heated in bulk until it beside it with the same quantity of manure that never heated. The unheated doubled the yield. The firefanged made no perceptible increase."

It is reported that an Italian professor has discovered that perfumes from flowers have a chemical effect on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its health-imparting flowers. As the result of his researches, he states that the essence of cherry, laurel, lavender, mint, juniper, melons, fennel and bergamot are among those which develop the largest quantities of ozone, while anise and thyme develop in a less degree, Flowers destitute of perfume have no such effect. He recommends

and not growing to a very stiff tree, the hedge does not become a really formid-able barrier, although making a fine compact screen. To make it strong for a hedge, the soil should be rich, and a strip of land, several feet wide, kept well cultivated, and entirely free from weeds and dry knolls would probably weeds and dry knolls would probably not be rich enough to give it a strong growth, and wet land would be unde-sirable. Of late years the buckthorn has been mostly superseded at the north by the noney locust, and in faverable locality and in well drained land by

the Osage orange.
How Limburger Cheese is Made The primary steps to the manufacture of Limberger cheese are similar to those employed with ordinary cheese, except that the curd is taken up in a moister state, more whey being permitted to remain, and the mass is hea ed to a different large of temperature. ent degree of temperature, thus preserving all the richness which otherwise would be lost. It is then taken from the vat and put in perforated molds five inches square by seven inches in depth, which are placed on the draining table, where it is allowed to remain f r a short time. It is then taken in the cheese cellar below the ground and put on the pressing tables, where it remains about 24 hours before it goes to the salting table. After four or five days it is ready for shelves, where it is placed on tiers, and changed and rubbed daily for about four to six weeks before it is packed. The packing proc. Y is done packed. The packing proc. sis done by rolling it in heavy paper and covering it with tin foil, when it is ready for market.

KEEPING POULTRY IN ORCHARDS. Some farmers make it a practive to keep their poultry in their orehards from early spring until cold weather sets in; and they find that it pays them for so doing. A picket fence should be built around the orchard, high enough to prevent their flying over, with a suitable house or shed in one corner of the yari to she ter them at night. Thus situsted, the poultry will thrive and prosper, keeping themselves in good condiper, keeping themselves in good condi-tion, and the increase in eggs will be greatly augmented and their usefulness and value enhanced to their owners at least, on account of the thousand myri-ads of insects and worms which they destroy, and which will more than repay the cost and labor of building the fence. By keeping them inclosed in this manner a large number of fowls may be re tained in an orchard; and the continual scratching which is done by them will prove advantageous both to the soil and trees themselves,—Massachusetts Plow-

FOX'S ROYAL FAMILY. Scarching the Pastures of the United States for Blooded Cattle. Reclining on the clean yellow straw in a battered old building at 97 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, a duke a duchess, several princesses, and other descend-ants of royal blood were contentedly chewing their cuds and switching their tails yesterday. To-day they will sail in the steamer Holland for their home in Eimburst, Staffordshire, England. They are all short-horn cattle that have been selected from all parts of the United States and Canada, and are prob-United States and Canada, and are probably the most superb specimens of this breed in the world. Every means has been taken to get only cattle that are perfect in every point, and fabulous prices have been paid for the herd. They belong to Mr. George Fox, the foreign partner of A. T. Stewart, who came to America in April last, and with his agent, Mr. William Dolby, made the selection. Fifteen animals were bought for \$125,000.

selection. Fifteen animals were bought for \$125,000.

The most noticeable of the herd is the bull, the twenty-fourth Duke of Airdrie. He weighs 2,300 pounds, and is simply faultless in structure, quality and handling. His lines are and is simply laudiess in structure, quality and handling. His lines are even and perfect, his color is roan, his hair is soft and fine, and his massive limbs are clean and splendidly shaped. The Twentieth Duchess of Airdrie, sister to the Duke, is much like hes brother, and to a breeder's eye is a triumph of superior breeding. These two animals are from the famed Woodburn herd of Mr. A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., and \$30,000 was their cost. The Princesses are the Damask Second, Third Princess of Oxford, and Third Princess of Thorndale, all splendid cattle. The other cattle are animals that any breeder might be proud of. Stalls with padded walls will receive them in the steamer early this morning.

—New York San, Jane 24.

-Some idea may be obtained of the magnitude of the accommodations provided for the people of London from the following figures: Whit Monday, the 17th of May, was a general holiday among the working population, and the day being fine, 94,000 persons visited the Alexandra palace, more than 40,000

to the Brighton aquarium, 38,000 wer by rail to Greenwich, and 10,000 went from one depot alone, to Gravesend. These are official figures. The unregistered holiday seekers, who went to other places, was many times larger in

## the aggregate. THE FRATERNAL ERA.

u. Fitz-Hugh Lee's Speech at Bosto

At the close of the mayor's speech atroducing the noted confederate, Gen. Lee stepped to the front of the platform, Lee stepped to the front of the platform, and was received with the wildest en-thusiasm, a verfect babel of applause ising from the vast audience; the men threw their hats into the air and velled themselves hoarse, while the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. When quiet was at last restored, Gen. Lee said: "Mr. Mayor and Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the mean continue." I thank you for the most cordial wel-come you have extended to my comrades and myself. I came here with the Nor-folk Light Artillery Blues, a confederate organization, and fought field. As we solution of the salt, The boiling, roasting, etc., readily expels the acetate, and the articles are said to be free from the sweetish tasts which acetate of soda and were steaming up your beautiful harb; the first notes that reashed me harb; the first notes that reashed me Danger to Stock from Gyrsum.—
There is great danger in turning stock on a grass-field on which plaster has been recently sown, or until the plaster has been taken up either by rain or heavy dews. At Roanoke, Virginis, some stock turned upon a field on the same day on which it was plastered all died in a few hours. There were no indications of "hoven," the stock being in good condition, and the sudden death was beheved to be salely the effect of the sulphate of lime.

from a band of music sent to meet me were of that good old time called 'Auld to Boston, but that I was returning again to a common country and a common indications. I should have passed unnoticed, or that I might have been permitted to have remained a silent visitor in Boston. When I ponder that this is the first time I have ever stepped on the soil of Massa-chusetts. I necessarily feel some embar. I ponder that this is the first time I have ever stepped on the soil of Massachusetts, I necessarily feel some embarrassment at addressing such a splendid andience as is before me, but when I reflect that I am an American citizen, that I, too, am a descendant of those men who fought on Bunker Hill, I feel manure that has heated in bulk until it has turned to a white meldy color, being very light. In that condition it is scarcely worth carting to a field, the ammonia, which constitutes the principal strength, having been driven off into the air by the heat. I once tested this matter by manuring a row of sweet these with five forced manure, but the seeds from which our nation has into the air by the heat. I once tested the sceds from which our nation has this matter by manuring a row of sweet this matter by manuring a row of sweet the sceds from which our nation has potatoes with fire-farged manure, put sprung. We are here to show by our actual presence that we are fully in sympathy with the sentiment which found expres ion upon the recent decoration days, when loving hands entwined beautiful flowers about the graves of the soldiers of both semies without distinction. [Great spplause.] I recall that, right here in Boston, one hundred that, right here in Boston, one hundred years ago, a particular divine spoke in substance as follows: 'We pray the Lord, if our enemies are desirons to fight us, to give them fighting enough, and if there are more on their way across the sea, we pray thee, O Lord to sink them to the bottom of it.' Laughter and applause. Now, when I see this magnificent demonstration, when my eyes look on yours beaming with kindliness and heart-felt good will toward me and mine, I feel that hereafter, if foreign or domestic foes threaten that dwellers in marshy localities and places infected with animal emanations, should surround their homes with a profusion of the most odoriferous flow-Buckthons for Hedges.—The editor of the Country Gentleman says in answer to a question concerning the buckthorn for hedging, that it is easily grown and transplanted, and forms a hedge row with less training and cutting than most plants, "but having no real thorns, and not growing to a very stiff tree, the enveloped your commonwealth, my state of Virginia, sent right he e into your midst him, who in the language of my grandfather, was 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, whose character, in the language of Andrew Jackson, cannot be to profoundly studied and his example too closely followed. Washington appeared here in your midst, brought order out of confusion, and saved our country. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, most cordially, for the manner in which you have received me."

Applause.

Among the Tunkers Very few of our readers know what a Tunker is. A Tunker is one of a Chris-tian gathering that live in the high hills or mountains of Virginia, Maryland, and principally in Pennsylvania, the old men despising hats and wearing long bearls, and the equally quaint old women habited in linsey-wooley derses but discouraging bonnets. Last week nual convention near Lancaster, Pa., and they came down as usual from their coigns of vantage in remarkably shabby out of fashion wagous to enjoy them-selves in a good old fashioned Tunker prayer-meeting, and dispose of their produce and a few fixings to pay the cost of the trip. The Tuckers are so comical in their exterior as to attract a comical in their exterior as to attract a large crowd whenever they convocate, but their earnest sincerity and Christian simplicity are so manifest that they command respect from the more worldly, even if they cannot proselyte. They preach and pray and sing hymns in Pennsylvania Dutch during the day; in Penusylvania Dutch during the day; in the evening they meet in a big barn where they indulge in a delightful love-feast of mutton broth, and then further regale themselves by washing each other's feet. There is nothing heterodox in mutton broth and feet washing, for after this humility the Tunkers partook of the communion with a devotional feeling which commanded the sympathy of all who had gathered to witness their oddities with the intention of langhing at who had gathered to witness their oddi-ties with the intention of laughing at them. The Tunkers in other ways are equally singular. They abjure the pomps and vanities of dress. There are pomps and vanities of dress. There are no panniers and chignons among the Tunkeresses, nor patent leathers nor flash ties among the Tunkers, and their homes are as painly attired as their persons. They never quarrel publicly or privately; they carry no arms save those which nature gave them, and their wisdom antonnees itself by their never coing to less. These going to law. They declare work to be an essential of religious life; their preachers receive no pay, working as others work; they build no churches whose ambitions spires seek to spike His footstool, and they walk humbly and spotless through life, and although frequently made the sport of hoys who think them almost as good as a circus, they pass on torgivingly and content. Such are the Tonkers who expect to go to heaven by addressing the throne of grace in Pencylvania Dutch, and who, judging from the above description will

be as likely to arrive there perhaps as many who make larger pretensions.— St. Louis Republican. Sherman at Bunker Hill.

"Yes, fellow-citizens," said Gen. Sherman at Bunker Hill, "this battle was a series of biunders from beginning to end, and what in merry Halifax you are celebrating it for I can't for the life of me see. (Cheers.)

There was Warren—Dr. Warren—a There was Warren—Dr. Warren—a mere sawbones—labelled major-general for the occasion and sent over to super-intend the battle. There was Prescott—a rough-and-ready fighter, but no soldier. And old Put, a clumsy farmer, who once killed a wolf and slid down stairs on horseback, for which they made him a general. (Ironical laughter.) Nobody knew who was commander, and in fact there was no head whatever to the misshapen animal. Why. ever to the misshapen animal. Why, gentlemen, will you believe me when I assure you that there was not a single West Point officer in the entire American force engaged on that day—not one.
(Painful sensation.) Still I have the highest admiration for those fellows who got behind the fence there and had a pop at the British an that momentous day, and, gentlemen, we must remem-ber, that we can't all be qecomplished \* accomplished soldiers, and—can't all be accomplished soldiers, and—can't all wrive our own memoirs," (Disorder.) At this point the general was struck by a showes of cookies and fish balls thrown by indignant descendants of the Warrens, Putnams and Prescotts, and his sprech came to an abrupt close, -Buffalo Express.

—Boys, when commencement is over, and you go out into the great world (which is your oyster), apply for none but thoroughly first class situations. Your sheep-skins will be honored as pass-ports to any lucrative positions you may want. Go and show the old grayhaired plodders of counting-rooms how to do business.

-The governor of Ceylof prohibits the farther destruction of the elephan in that island.

A CALAMITY IN ICELAND. illages Destroyed, Thousands Made lomeless, and Many Persons Killed.

About six weeks ago there was a heavy rain of ashes and cinders along the northern coast of Norway, covering the ground several inches deep. Investi-gation revealed the fact that these strange materials, coming from a north-westerly direction like immense clouds through the air, were of volcanic origin. It was at once thought that there must have been an eruption of Mount Heela, in Iceland. A steamer was dispatched from Conenhagen, and that vessel has returned from Reikaivik, with news of an unparallel disaster. It seems that the outbreak began on Christmas, and has continued ever since with scarce any the outbreak regain on the continued ever since with scarce any interruption. For seven weeks before Christmas the inhabitants were terrified like the der by subterranean noises like thunder, which extended through nearly two-thirds of the island. Early in January thirds of the island. Early in January followed earthquakes in all directions, and at last an old extinct volcano near Vatravskud opened, and for four weeks continued to eject immense quantities of liquid fire, lava, ashes, and a muddy fluid mass at boiling heat. The village, and some smaller hamlets and farms within a radius of twenty miles were destroyed and over a thousand records. destroyed, and over a thousand people had to flee for their lives.

After four weeks this volcano ceased, but at that moment another extinct volcano, nearly a hundred miles away near Myvatu, sent its burning mass upon the peaceful habitations around. This emption lasted for several weeks, the eruption lasted for several weeks, the village of Myvatu became a prey to the flery elements, and the whole country for more than fifty miles around was devastated. More than 800 of the people are reported as having been rendered homeless. Early in March there seemed to be a general upheaval of the earth in the whole central portion of the island; new mounds, as it were. rose to the surface, some to a height of several hundred feet, and over a thouseveral number leet, and over a thou-sand feet in diameter at the base, amid tremendous shocks of thundering be-neath. They split open at the top and vomited forth their burning contents upon the surface around them, covering a distance of 200 miles. Ten thousand people are said to have lost nearly all their rossessions, and the remainder their possessions, and the remainder, who live nearer to and along the coasts, who live nearer to and along the coasts, some forty thousand in number, are themselves too poor to support such a vast number of needy people. Several hundred persons are also reported to have perished. The world-renowned Geysers have dried up since the terrible eruption began, and instead of water, the mysterious funnels emit immense quantities of smoke and ashes which quantities of smoke and ashes, which, luring the night, rising several thousand feet into the air, appear like gigan-tic columns of flameless fire, visible for hundreds of miles. It is said that no historic record of any volcanic eruption anywhere in the world compares with this, either in territory over which it extends, the number of newly opened craters, or the time of its duration.

The Market for the Next Crops. New York Bulletin, June 22. As the season has arrived for esti-mates upon growing crops and their prospective outlets, it is of some im-portance to ascertain what, if any, changes have occurred in these outlets o diminish or increase the demand. First, as to home consumption, thre is some probability that the amount of food consumed per capita of our popubered that these unemployed men were largely fed out of the surplus earnings

the savings banks in manufacturing districts show have since been freely with trawn to ske out diminished earnings. These means of support are so largely reduced as to have a perceptible effect already upon the labor market, as seen by the collapse of strikes all over the country, necessity alone compelling the surrender. Lower wages means less ability to purchase though this of former years, which the returns of the savings banks in manufacturing disless ability to purchase, though this, doubtless, will be in a measure overcome by a corresponding decline in the cost of

Second, as to the natural yearly aug-mentation of population, we shall prob-ably have little if anyto shew in this country in view of the marked falling-off in foreign immigration and the par-tial turn of the tide the other way. It is evident, therefore, that as regards home consumption, we shall have little or no increase, and possibly a decrease

unless manufacturing interests materislly revive.

But right here arises a most important point as affecting the growing crops of all kinds. The southern States, which have hitherto derived the bulk of their supplies of food from the northwest, and manufactures from the northwest, and manufactures from the east, are raising not only their wheat, corn, oat and rye to a far greater extent than ever before, but are also beginning to manufacture their own goods. To such an extent is this true of these crops that it would not be surprising if this outlet should be practically closed, and even a surplus from some of these states raised for shipment. This fagt must have a very decided influence upon our markets should the crops prove to be as abundant as now seems probable. It thus should the crops prove to be as abundant as now seems probable. It thus appears that, other things being equal, we shall have a large surplus to export from the United States than usual, and probably more than enough to overcome the deficit of the Pacific States, which, as regards wheat, in California is estimated at 200 000 to California, is estimated at 200,000 to

300,000 tons.
Third, as to the prospective export Third, as to the prospective export outlets, there are the same general and unusually favorable crop reports from Europe, France alone having suffered slightly from drouth. It must also be borne in mind that the world is at peace, and hence the withdrawal of labor from production of all kinds, and appropriate the from agricultural purposes. especially from agricultural pursuits, is at the minimum figure. This fact must have an important effect on the acresge have an important effect on the acreage of Europe, and with a continuance of present flattering crop prospects the world over, all the indications would seem to tayor low prices for the year to come. This does not apply to one staple but to all, and it is worthy of remark that since our war commenced in 1861, this is about the first time when this could really be said without

The Colorado Potato Bug.

For nearly or quite sixteen years this beetle has been advancing, or, more strictly spesking, spreading over the country from its native habitat, the plains near the base of the Rocky mountains, where it was first discovered. Taking the ratio of its progress cast-ward for the first few years after it was fornd, it would not have reached the Atlantic coast until 1878, but it has doubtless been belped along by the railroads, specimens flying into the car windows, and being carried miles before they could escape.

This insect crossed the Mississippi

river from lows into Wisconsin in 1864, or the spring of 1865, and has conse-quently advanced more than one hundred miles per annum in a direct line, instead of about sixty, the rate at which it moved through Nebraska and Iowa, But it has at last reached the Atlantic coast and abounds from New York southward for several hundred miles. Its progress through the New England states is only a question of time, probably not extending beyond the

get away with a hundred cars. The only argument that can be used against large engines is that they are hard on tracks, but, as the Pennsylvania railroad company has adopted steel rails— able to withstand a far greater pressure than iron rails—the wear will not be material. The introduction of these mammoth engines is considered a very economical measure by the railroad company.

The Famous Duke and Duchess Breed,

A writer in the Mark Lane Expre

gives the history of the origin of this family of shorthorns, which has commanded such enormous prices for a few years past. He says: "The first of the family we hear of was brought by Cuarles Colling from the duke of Northumberland's agent at Stanwix, a massive, short-legged cow, of a yellow ish red, with the breast near the ground. She had a wide back and was a great grower. Colling called her Duchess, and had often described her to Bates and had often described her to Bates as a very superior animal, particularly in her handling, and told him he considered her the best cow he had ever seen, but that he could never breed so good a one from her. She was descended from the old stock of Sir Henry Smithson, of Stanwix. Thomas Bates bought of Colling one of the descendants of this cow in 1804 for 100 guineas, being a fine dairy animal; and he bought another at Colling's sale in 1810. For the latter he paid 183 guineas, 1810. For the latter he paid 183 guineas, and styled her Duchess First, and from her all of the present family descended. Bates says he was induced to select this tribe from having found that they are great growers and quick feeders, with fine quality of meat, consuming little food in proportion to their growth, and also finding that they are great milkers.

Breeders are now manifesting much

Breeders are now manifesting much interest to know the total number now in existence of what are claimed to be pure Duke and Duchess. Total number of females in the United States, eleven, seven of which are owned by Mr. Alexander. How many of the remaining four are breeders we are not able to state; two of them, at least, are nuderstood not to be. There are six females in Canada, owned by Mr. Cochran. In Great Britain there are understood to be about thirty-three females. Of bulls, we have in the United States sixteen, in Canada, two, and in Great Britain about twenty. Total in the United States, 27; in Canada, 8; and in Great Britain, 53 Canada, 8; and in Great Britain, 53; in all, 88. Of these, ten cows in America have Lord George cross, and four in England the same; while six females in England have the Romeo, and eight the Usurer cross; and Grand Duchess, say ten, have Booth and other so-called outside crosses. There are two with say ten, have Booth and other so-called outside crosses. There are two with Lord George cross through Lord Duke of Airdrie, and one at least, with the Grand Turk cross. Of the few so-called pure Duchesses, several are doubtful breeders. Of the "strictly pure" bulls, the United States may claim four (one a doubtful breeder), and Great Britain four—seven in all.

Wasteful and Unproductive Farming. An author who brings the light of An author who brings the light of science and experience to bear on Massuchusetts agriculture makes the following instructive statements: "Farming is an occupation in which a man with a small capital cannot safely invest, unless his nearness to a growing manufacturing town renders the future sale of his land for other than farming purposes probable." If the above statement be true, it presents a truth for our consideration of almost infinite importance. It implies that a "man with a small capital," (which will include ninety-nine in every one hundred Amerfood consumed per capita of our population will be less than last year in consequence of the derangement of our leading industries, by which so large a portion of the laboring classes have been deprived of employment. For, although the same has been true to a great extent, the present season on account of the strikes, it must be remembered that these unemployed men were largely fed out of the surplus earnings purposes, and clear some money by farming and gardening and on his real fuel in the west, Massachusetts farmers have been paying eight dollars a cord for common stable manure; and it is this high price of manure that drives so many men of industry and more or less capital, out of all farming business into other pursuits. In all parts of the United States industry, want and new United States industry, want and new ideas keep the public in active commution. Industrial revolution is the order of the day. Our author says: "The day of large farms with small capital, worked by individual owners, must inevitably follow the rapidly declining number of small manufacturers and small declars. The actuarities of our small dealers! The enterprise of our native population is adverse to the slow methods and unprofitable returns of such investments. The west must feed the east; for there the prairies offer an opportunity for the aggregated capital and the congregated labor necessary to the economical production of food. As well might we hope to go back to the old methods of textile production, or

The Peculiar People. Au English religious sect whose belief prevents them from employing phy-sicians in sickness, have taken measures to establish a large hospital from which doctors shall be excluded and where the only remedial agents used shall be prayer and the anoming of the patient's body. It is improbable that the law will allow the existence of such a hospital, as it has lately convicted a member of this peculiar sect of manslaughter, seeing that his invalid child died because of his refusal to employ a doctor; cause of his refusal to employ a doctor; but should such a hospital come into practical working it would be exactly the opportunity for the application of the celebrated "prayer gauge." It will be remembered that some time ago Prof. Tyndall set the teeth of the religious world on edge by proposing to examine the truth of the doctrine of the physical efficacy of prayer by setting aside a ward in some hospital, the inaside a ward in some hospital, the in-mates of which should be prayed for, and if a larger number of them recovered than in the unimprecated wards the efficacy of prayer should be acknowl-edged. The hospital of the Peculiar People would be a crucial test in this matter, and, as no physicians may enter it, it will afford more remarkable proof on the religious side than Prof. Tyn-dall's plan could have afforded, since according to that the patients prayed for were to have the benefit of medical aid the same as those unprayed for.

A RELIG OF ROYALTY - South Caro A Relie of Royalty — South Carolina cad contribute to the Centennial a suggestive relic of the colonial days, in the mace used by the sergeant-at-arms of the provincial senate on great occasions. In "Drayton's Memoirs," a note thus speaks of it: "This mace is now the only remnant of official royalty among us. Lord William Campbell would have taken it with him when he would have taken it with him when he took the great seal of the province, but it was fortunately beyond his control. It is made of silver, gilded over with gold, and it is said to have cost two hundred guineas. It is about four feet leng, and of considerable weight being an expected with the crown and great leng, and of considerable weight being surmounted with the crown and great seal of England, around the verge of which are the two faces of the provincial seal of South Carolina, highly engrossed and other ornamental devices. This mace was mislaid for many years, but was discovered in one of the banks at was discovered in one of the banks at Philadelphia, where it had been lodged for safe keeping, and is now at the sec-retary's office at Columbia, in South Carolina."

ENORMOUS LOCOMOTIVES.—An engine says the York (Pa,) Tel-gram, has recently been placed on the Pennsylvania railroad which weighs seven tons heavier than the ponderous Modoc, whose drawing capacity is almost twice that of an ordinary locomotive. The Modoc is capable of taking eighty loaded cars from Harrisburg to Columbia, while other engines are put to the line while other engines are put to the product that the product would cause his little daughter, was somewhat chagrined when Miss Pert, looking upon a pan of nectal, exclaimed. Oh, the horrid yellow soum. It isn't half so good as the nice blue milk we get in Boston."



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JOHN HODICS, Secretary

Spartans, in order to inculcate among their youth an abhorence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market-places, so that the rising generation, upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedemonian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason, as the forest hey have effected, nas demonstrated the fact that cupture can be surely cured without suffer or annovance, and without the danger of incurrence of the distance or Purples. fore them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason, and of physical strength. Twere well, perhaps, to day, could some of our structive lesson drawn from the life, showing them, by a sharply drawn contrast, the advantages and true loveliness of abstinence and virtue.

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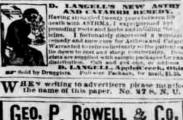
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